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THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1866.

CLYMER ON ARMING THE STATE.

In the Senate, on the 12th of April, 1861, on motion of Mr. McCLURE, the second reading and consideration of the bill providing for arming the State was entered upon.

It so happened that just before the assembling of the Senate that evening, intelligence had been received by telegraph that the forces of the Government were engaged in actual conflict with the insurgents at Charleston. All the members were in possession of the news, and each acted under it as his principles and feelings dictated.

Upon the passage of each section of the bill the yeas and nays were required. Each division produced a strictly party result. Every Republican voted to put the State in a condition of defense. Every democrat voted the other way. On every division Mr. CLYMER voted on the rebel side. His principles, his sympathies, and his ambitions, all took him that way.

On the final passage the vote stood:

YEAS—Messrs. Benson, Boughter, Bound, Cornell, Finney, Fuller, Gregg, Hall, Hamilton, Heistand, Imbrie, Irish, Ketchum, Landon; Lawrence, McClure, Meredith, Nichols, Parker, Penny, Robinson, Serrill, Smith, Thompson, Wharton, Yardley, and Palmer, Speaker—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Blood, CLYMER, Crawford, Mott, Schindel, and Welsh—6.

This record, which Mr. CLYMER made at the commencement of the war, he maintained, with a most disloyal and infamous consistency, till the close.

MR. CLYMER ON A RAMPAGE.

March 11, 1862, Mr CLYMER, in his place in the Senate, exclaimed:

"Mr. Speaker, the Senator from Bradford asserts that this question of Slavery meets us everywhere; it meets us here at home, and on the bloody battle-field;' and declares in excited and angry terms, 'we must meet it.' * * * There you have it, sir! There is no mistaking the Senator from Bradford and his followers. He and they will never, no, never! consent that this Constitution shall be maintained as it is and the Union restored as it was."

Mr. CLYMER evidently thought the Constitution was an engine invented and run mainly to uphold Slavery. His chief thought in desiring the preservation of the Union seems to have been to keep Slavery awhile longer from spoiling. Read at the distance of four years his pathos is ridiculous and his principles contemptible.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph*, hitherto strongly on the side of the President, speaks of the Connecticut election thus:

"The issue was one solely and only between the People and the President. The President referred his official action to the People. The People accepted the reference, deliberated calmly on that action, and notwithstanding they were tempted by the promises of patronage openly made by the President, and threatened by the parasites sent from Washington to carry Connecticut against the People, the People of that glorious State have pronounced a verdict against the President!"

THE robber of Mr. Cord, at New York, is likely to effect a compromise, by which he will pocket a cool $100,000, and restore the residue of the plunder. This is getting to be the fashionable manner of adjusting matters of this sort.

ED. FORNEY, in the Washington *Chronicle*, says:

"It is surmised that if the 'dead ducks' were resurrected in Connecticut yesterday, 'the tailor's goose' went clean to the bottom."

EDITORS GAZETTE: I observe in the *Commercial* of to day an editorial paragraph, which, though unimportant *per se*, should yet not be permitted to pass unscrutinized, inasmuch as it not only shows the light in which radical reformation is regarded by many, but attributes the worst motives to those who are its special champions. The paragraph referred to reads as follows:

"In telegraphing to the Hon. James M. Scovel, President of the New Jersey Senate, to elect a 'Radical' or a 'Copperhead' to the United States Senate, we apprehend that the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens said more than he intended to say, inasmuch as it was but another mode of expressing the 'rule or ruin' idea, on which some people are ready to believe he is acting. There is a wide difference, we humbly suggest, between a Radical and a Copperhead, and Mr. Stevens might drop one extreme without resorting to the other, and still do his country a service. The expression lets in a flood of light on the motives of Mr. Stevens."

Now this purports on its face to be an humble suggestion, it would be difficult to get up an equally short article transcending it in audaciousness. Suppose it to be shown that action and re-action are the elements of the law of progress; and suppose it to be further shown that persistence in doing right by those who know what is right, is necessary to the triumph of *right*—which, I think, are demonstrable propositions—besides begetting an opposition which runs into palpable errors, that they actually contribute, by reason of their enormity, to make the contrast between good and evil so plain that he who runs may read; suppose these to be true, and it must follow that whenever politics or any other ingredients necessary to the organization of Society set in in the right direction, it should receive the warm support of every true man. And such is unquestionably the mode by which progress achieves its best ends. And these ends "cast their shadows before" in just such telegrams as Thaddeus Stevens sent to Hon. James M. Scovil.

Two doctors examine a patient affected with that terrible disease, the cancer. Dr. A. tells the patient he can take it out by the roots and cure him thoroughly; but that he must undergo a painful operation. The patient is weak-nerved, and asks Dr. B.'s advice. Dr. B. (who is not a Radical,) promises to cure him without pain (the chief recommendation of quack nostrums). Dr. B. is preferred. The Dr. uses gentle palliatives. Soon the external indications of the disease disappear, and Dr. B. becomes, to use a more expressive than polite phrase, "a devil of a fellow." But a short time, however, elapses before the disease breaks out with renewed virulence; the patient begins to languish; gentle treatment must restore him. In despair he calls for Dr. A. The Dr. tells him his case is hopeless. After months, and perhaps years of suffering, intenser far than removing the roots of the disease while they were yet controllable, the patient dies.

Though it may appear from the foregoing illustration that I have formed a very imperfect diagnosis of the disease called cancer; yet it will, I trust, appear that what seems to be the easiest and best way of achieving an end, may be neither; while to persist in doing right, regardless of consequences, is both. T. M. B.

April 2, 1866.

Our correspondent overlooks the studied misrepresentation of Mr. STEVENS' position by the *Commercial*, in attributing to him the idea that there was no difference between a Radical and a Copperhead. What Mr. STEVENS said, in effect, was that there was no difference between a Conservative and a Copperhead. But then, that paper is not capable of fair dealing, and it is idle to look in that quarter for it.

General McDowell.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., April 3.—The Legislature has passed concurrent resolutions expressing its appreciation of the services of General McDowell, and asking Congress to promote him to the full rank of Major General of the United States army. The Legislature will adjourn *sine die* to-morrow.

CITY ITEMS.

J. M. Fulton's Drug Store, Removed to 108 Smithfield street, opposite the Postoffice.

Dry Goods. For the largest stock, the greatest variety and the lowest prices, go to BARKER & Co's, 52 Market street.

Black Silks. All widths and qualities, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets. C. HANSON, LOVE & Co.

Fancy Colored Silks. Plain, Blue, Brown, Green and Wine Color, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets. C. HANSON, LOVE & Co.

Country Merchants Will find at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street, full lines of Prints, Sheetings, Shirtings and other Staple and Fancy Goods at the lowest eastern prices.

Plain Delaines. Double width, and cheaper than they can be found in the city. Remember, the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets. C. HANSON, LOVE & Co.

Catarrh. Dr. Gardner, who has been meeting with great success in the treatment of Catarrh, will again visit this city, on Tuesday, April 17th, and remain here until the 21st. He treats catarrh by the use of warm medicated inhalation. Office Monongahela House. Read his advertisement.

Carpenter Jobbing Shop. Having returned after an absence of three years in the army, I have re-opened my shop for all sorts of jobbing in the carpenter line at the old stand, Virgin Alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry Alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. WILLIAM FORREST.

Thomas W. Parry & Co., Practical Slate Roofers, and Dealers in American Slate of various colors. Office at Alexander Laughlin's near the Water Works Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 78 Pike street. Orders promptly attended to. All work warranted water proof. Repairing done at the shortest notice. No charge for repairs, provided the roof is not abused after it is put on.

Fall and Winter Goods. It is with great pleasure we call the attention of our readers to the superb stock of Fall and Winter Goods just received by Mr. John Weler, Merchant Tailor, No. 126 Federal street, Allegheny. His stock embraces some of the most beautiful Cloths, Cassimeres, Overcoatings and Vestings ever brought to the western market. His assortment of Furnishing Goods, comprising Shirts, Drawers, Collars Neck Ties, handkerchiefs, &c., cannot be surpassed east or west. A large stock of ready made Pants Coats, Vests and Overcoats, will also be found in his establishment. Persons in want of any thing in the clothing line should not fail to give Mr. Weler a call.

Irresponsible Counterfeiters. One of the most serious annoyances which the proprietors of an article in unusual demand have to encounter is the piratical imitation of it by parties equally unscrupulous and irresponsible. If an individual or a firm with *means* engages in this nefarious business, the damages awarded by a court of justice for the offense are collectable, and it is some satisfaction to the party wronged that the wrongdoer is made to suffer; but in most cases the *pirates are men of straw*, who cannot respond in dollars to the law's award.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters being a *Standard Tonic*, marketable everywhere, and representing tue value affixed to it as accurately as a National Bank bill represents the amount expressed on its face, has been extensively counterfeited and simulated. The proprietors have spent many thousand dollars in *hunting up* and *hunting down* irresponsible individuals and firms who have given their minds to this dirty work. These parties—some of them, at least—have a way of changing their base, though they never change their *business*. When an injunction is laid upon them in one part of the country they sometimes "vamoose" to another, and try the trick again. In some cases it is necessary to kill them two or three times over. Perhaps the best thing that can be done under these circumstances is to "*lay an injunction*" upon all who use the Bitters to buy only of dealers whom they can trust. In every city, town and village in the United States and British America this famous tonic, alterative and protective medicine may be procured of reliable men of business.

Hostetter's Bitters are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond and Fourth street.

Senators Wright and Dixon—Importation of Liquors—Revenue Decision—Fishery Question—Universal Amnesty.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Senator Wright, from New Jersey, was so fatigued by his journey here, that he was yesterday unable to go to the Senate, and it is extremely doubtful if he can be got there when the vote on the Civil Rights Bill comes up. Senator Dixon is somewhat better. If it should be raining when the vote is taken, neither can be relied on to be present.

The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday issued a circular, to Custom officers, in which he states that as a large amount of spirituous liquor is imported into the United States, purporting to be medicine, but in reality being but slightly tinctured with essences, they must exercise unusual vigilance in the detection and prevention of such frauds on the revenue. In every instance where such merchandise is entered, there must be a thorough inspection to satisfy themselves that the liquors thus tinctured are intended for medicinal use.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says that another invoice of goods amounting in value to $3,000, from the Freedmen's Aid Society of Bradford, England, and consigned to the President of the National Freedmen's Relief Association, in New York, has just been received by the Secretary of the Treasury, who has directed their admission into port free of duty.

The Hon. T. A. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, yesterday decided that all persons who are required to take out licenses under the internal revenue law, must give new bonds before receiving licences for the ensuing year.

The *World's* Washington special says: The question of protecting the rights of American fishermen is becoming a serious one. The Government has dispatched two vessels to the fishing grounds, and will probably soon send another. Sir Frederick Bruce has had two or three interviews lately with Mr. Seward on the subject.

A Republican Senator remarked to-day that he was well assured a proclamation of universal amnesty would soon be issued.

Government Purchase—Bribery Case Discharged—Canadian Independence Society.

NEW YORK, April 4.—A statement has been published in several of the papers to the effect that the Government of the United States has purchased of Denmark the island of Santa Cruz, one of the Antilles, with the object of making it a naval station.

The case of Simon Devan, charged with having bribed E. H. Pyatt, an Inspector of Liquor, in order to induce the latter to give him the use of his brand on several barrels of whisky, by which act, it was alleged a fraud had to a considerable extent been perpetrated on the Government, was up for judgment yesterday before Commissioner Betts, who decided that Devan should be discharged, on the ground that the law did not make it a crime to offer or pay money or a bribe to an officer, to influence his action.

A number of resident Canadians held a revolutionary meeting in this city last night, and appointed a committee to form a permanent society, in this city to agitate for Canadian Independence.

Affairs in Georgia.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, is in this city, and speaks calmly but encouragingly of the condition of society and tone of public opinion in that State. The labor question is fast adjusting itself, and less animosity exists between blacks and whites than Northern people generally suppose. As an evidence of this he cites the fact that the Georgia Legislature passed an act providing in a few words, that freedmen shall have the right to contract, and to enforce contracts, to sue and be sued, to testify in the Courts and to be submitted to the same punishment for like offenses as whites. The same statutes apply to whites and blacks, and the same courts take cognizance of the offenses. No distinction is made on account of race or color; so that all stand equal before the law. Beyond this, however, Mr. Stephens asserts that the people of Georgia desire nothing so much as their practical restoration to the Union, and that they honestly intend to adapt themselves to the new conditions by which they are surrounded, and make good their professions of sincerity.

Treaty with Indian Tribes—Southern Postoffices Reopened.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The President has proclaimed the treaty with the Saws, Arcs and bands of the Dacotah or Sioux Indians, for the preservation of peace, and their removal from the overland routes. Publication has heretofore been made of treaties with other Indians of that tribe as sacred bonds and for precisely the same objects.

A number of postoffices were yesterday reopened in North Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas.

The President has recognized Isidora Milmo as Consul of Spain at New Orleans.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, April 4, 1866.

SENATE.

The following bills were passed finally:

An act to incorporate the Workingmens' Co-operative Benefit Association of New Castle; an act relating to the clerks of the several Courts of Allegheny County; an act concerning shade trees and side walks in the borough of Sewickley; an act relating to the office of Interpreter for the several Courts of Allegheny County; an act for bills of prosecution for disorderly persons in the borough of Duquesne; an act authorizing an additional notary public in Allegheny County; an act relative to pastoral licenses in Butler County.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

The following bills were passed:

An act to incorporate the Water and Gas Light Company of Lawrenceville; an act relative to the cost and expenses of grading the streets in Allegheny City; an act to incorporate the Home Insurance Company of Pittsburgh; an act to incorporate the People's Trading Association of Birmingham.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

English Parliament Proceedings.

STEPHENS CERTAINLY IN PARIS.

Alarming War Rumors at Vienna.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

PORTLAND, ME, April 4—The steamship Damascus, which left Londonderry on the 22d ult., arrived at 7:45 this evening.

In the House of Commons, on the 21st, the bill abolishing certain restrictions upon dissenters at Oxford University was debated and carried through a second reading by 114 majority.

The *Daily News* regards this division as the best criterion yet presented of the strength of the parties in the new Parliament.

Another Liberal member, Mr. Oliphant, gave notice of an intended motion affecting the reform bill, namely: To inquire into the question of the re-distribution of seats.

The chances of the Reform Bill continue to be actively canvassed by the journals; those opposed to the measure contending that Earl Grosvenor's amendment will seal the doom of the bill, while the other side anticipate little or no danger from it unless there is serious defection from the Liberal ranks.

The *Times*, learns from a reliable authority that the escape of Stephens is no longer a matter of doubt, as he arrived safe in Paris on Friday morning, the 18th, where he immediately sent a telegram to his wife who was staying at Cork, expecting every day instructions to embark for America; she and her sister forthwith set out for England, en route to Paris to join her husband.

The Shenandoah, put at auction at Liverpool on the 22d by order of the United States Congress, was knocked down for £15,750 sterling.

FRANCE.—Politics are unimportant.

The Bourse was flat. Rentes closed at 68f. 50c.

SPAIN.—A Madrid telegram says the Spanish government had received important dispatches from its Minister at Washington, but upon what subject is not stated.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.—The statements in regard to Austria and Prussia are conflicting. The German firms in London have uniformly ridiculed the idea of hostility, and the latest telegrams are of a reassuring character, but still the German press continues to deal in warlike rumors.

A special courier arrived at Vienna on the 21st with dispatches from the Prussian Government, the nature of which has not transpired.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY—*London, Friday Evening, March 23*—The bank of France has reduced its rate of discount to 3½ per cent.

Alarming war rumors continued to prevail at Vienna, but the news is conflicting.

The recruiting of Austrian volunteers was about to commence.

The *Star* says: Lord Grosvenor's resolution was drawn up by D'Israeli, and if it should obtain a minority, it will be followed immediately either by the resignation of the Government or the dissolution of the House, which most probably a dissolution.

A collision took place in the Norfolk coast, between an English steamer and a Russian brig. The brig afterwards capsized and ten of the crew and the captain were drowned.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—Liverpool, March 23.—The Brokers Circular reports the sales of the week foot up 71,000 bales. The market opened buoyant with an advance of ⅛@¼d per pound, but the advance was subsequently lost, closing flat. The quotations are Orleans fair, 21½d; Middling, 20½d; Upland, 20½d; Middling, 19½d.

Trade Report—Manchester market dull. Breadstuffs market dull. Provision market quiet and steady.

London, March 23.—Evening.—Consols closed at 86⅞@87 for money.

The bullion in the Bank of England increased during the week one hundred and twenty-eight thousand pounds.

U. S. 5-20s, 71½@71¾; Illinois Central, 79@80; Erie, 55¾.

BREST AND CHERBOURG ADVICES.

The Cholera Disappearing.

SPECIAL PARDONS ISSUED.

Julian's Equalizing Bounties Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Department of State has received official information from the United States Consuls at Brest and Cherbourg, under date of March 9th.

The Consul at Cherbourg states that from the tenth until the end of February, there occurred fifty-eight deaths from cholera, making from the beginning up to date, one hundred and fourteen days, a total of three hundred and fifty-seven deaths from cholera, in a population of forty thousand. The disease seems to have disappeared, as no deaths had recently occurred, and the Sanitary Board was issuing clean bills of health.

The Consul at Brest reports that the epidemic has at length retired, no case of cholera having appeared since March 1st. The Minister of Commerce at Paris has ordered clean bills of health to be issued.

Lieut. Gen. Grant has appointed Major Geo. K. Leet Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, to fill the position which was occupied by the late T. S. Bowers.

The President issued orders for the pardon of seven persons yesterday. They were special cases from several of the Southern States, under the 13th exception.

Some days ago Mr. Julian introduced a bill equalizing bounties, which was referred to the Military Committee, and which met the views of the Sailors and Soldiers Union of this city. The principal objection to this bill was the supposition that it would require six hundred million of dollars as estimated by the Paymaster General and Provost Marshall General Fry, but at the request of Mr. Julian, Dr. Brodhead, Second Comptroller of the Treasury, has submitted to him a carefully prepared statement of official data, from which it appears that the amount to satisfy the requirements of Mr. Julian's bill will be less than two hundred millions.

NEW JERSEY SENATOR QUESTION.

NO CHOICE YET EFFECTED.

The President's Interference.

TRENTON, N. J., April 4.—The resolution of the House to go into joint meeting this afternoon at three o'clock, was lost in the Senate by a vote of 10 yeas against 11 nays. The Senate passed a resolution to adjourn on Friday of this week. The President of the Senate has indicated his willingness to go at once into joint meeting for the election of any of the candidates named, except Mr. Cattell.

James B. Dayton, brother of the late Wm. L. Dayton, has been named for the Senatorship.

The interest in the New Jersey Senatorship is unabated. Mr. Scovil read, yesterday, a letter from R. B. Leeds, who believed himself to be the informant of the Philadelphia *Telegraph* of the alleged offer from President Johnson, denying the statements.

The *Telegraph* of this morning says in reply: We can easily imagine Mr. Scovil had no difficulty in finding thousands of people to whom he did not read the letter, but we have in our possession the names of the parties who have openly announced he did exhibit just such a letter as we stated Saturday.

TRENTON, N. J., April 4.—The Senate, by a vote of ten to eleven, refused to go into joint session for a choice of Senator.

Rhode Island Election—Gen. Burnside Elected Governor.

PROVIDENCE, April 4.—The State election to-day passed off very quietly, and General Burnside was elected Governor with but little opposition, returns from all the towns in the State except three showing for Burnside, National Union, 7,749; for Lyman Pierce, Democrat, 2,456, and scattering, 142. The remaining towns will not materially change the result. William Green is elected Lieutenant Governor, and John R. Bartlett re-elected Secretary of State.

Richmond Mayoralty Election.

RICHMOND, VA., April 4.—Joseph Mayo was elected Mayor to-day without opposition. The election of Councilmen and Aldermen passed off quietly. There was no political test.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL VETO.

SPEECH OF SENATOR TRUMBULL.

THE BROOKS-DODGE CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1866.

SENATE.

Mr. Wilson introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to take steps for preserving the graves of Union soldiers from desecration, which was passed.

Mr. Pomeroy introduced a joint resolution appointing a board of managers for the National Military Academy, which was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Clark, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back with certain amendments, the House bill in relation to the habeas corpus.

Mr. Stewart moved that the Special Committee of Fifteen be discharged from the further consideration of the plan of reconstruction recently submitted by him, and that his resolution be made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. Stewart spoke of the impatience of the country for some definite plan of reconstruction at the hands of Congress.

The expiration of the morning hour cut off discussion on Mr. Stewart's motion.

The veto message was taken up at 1 o'clock, and Mr. Trumbull took the floor in defense of the Civil Rights Bill.

Mr. Trumbull said he fully shared with the President his regret at the latter being unable to sign the bill to protect all persons in their civil rights. He regretted this action of the President on account of the latter, as it will tend to alienate him from those who elected him to his position—who gladly sustained his administration, in the principles upon which he was elected; but, above all, he (Trumbull) regretted it for liberty's sake, to secure which the Government was formed.

Mr. Trumbull then proceeded to show that its provisions were just and wise, extending his remarks at great length. In the course of his speech, Mr. Trumbull related the following incident: Less than four years ago, in reply to a veto message by President Buchanan of the homestead bill, the Senator to whom I allude—

Mr. Sumner—What Senator was it? (Laughter.)

Mr. Trumbull continued:—He said this idea about poor foreigners somehow or other appears to haunt the imaginations of a great many people. I am constrained to say (said the Senator alluded to) that I look upon this objection to the bill as a mere quibble on the part of the President, and as being hard pressed for some excuse for withholding his approval of the measure; his allusions to the foreigners in this connection, looks to me more like *ad captandum* of the mere politician or demagogue, than a grave and sound reason to be offered by the President in a veto message upon so important a subject.

Mr. Sumner—Who was the Senator?

Mr. Trumbull—That is the language of Senator Andrew Johnson. [Great laughter.] It is perhaps the best answer, though I should hardly have ventured to have used such harsh language in reference to the President, as to accuse him of quibbling and demagogueing and playing the mere politician in sending a veto message to Congress. The President also has an objection to making citizens of Chinese and Gipsies. I am told that but few Chinese are born in this country, and where the Gipsies are born I cannot tell. Like Topsy, it is questionable, for they were not born at all, but just come. (Laughter.)

He (Mr. Trumbull) was of the opinion that all native born persons, since the abolition of slavery, were citizens. That was the opinion of Attorney General Bates, and the practice of the present Secretary of the State, Mr. Marcy. He combatted the idea that a State had power to make citizens of the United States. Congress has the sole power. The decision of Chief Justice Marshall, was that a citizen of the United States, residing in any State of the Union, was a citizen of that State. The President's facts are as bad as his law. This is not the first time the right of Federal citizenship was proposed to be conferred by law. There have been several cases of collective naturalization by annexation and otherwise—Louisiana and Texas for example. It is a common practice to pass acts defining the meaning of other acts. My opinion, and the prevailing opinion is, that all native born persons not subject to foreign powers, are, by virtue of their birth, citizens. The President's objection, that all States are not represented here, does not seem to have prevented him from signing fifty odd other bills. Sir, whose fault is it that the eleven States are not represented? Whose fault is it that twenty-five loyal States, which have stood by the Union and Constitution, are to be deprived of their right to legislate? Sir, it is not the fault of the twenty-five loyal States and if the reason urged by the President is a good one now, it has been a good one for all the time. If the fact of some States having rebelled against the Government is to take from the government the rights to legislate, why, sir, then the criminal is to take advantage of his crime, and the innocent are to be punished for the guilty. Within a few days, the President has issued a proclamation, not of peace as the Senator from Nevada (Stewart) seems to suppose. By no means. Not a proclamation that the rebellion is over, but that in certain States it is over. The President does not tell us that Texas, one of the States that were in rebellion, is in a condition to be represented here. Sir, if we had to wait for Texas! The same principle would require us to wait for Texas, and she has not yet re-organized her State government, and those States which have re-organized have not been recognized as having a Republican form of government, entitling them to representation. The representatives they have chosen from most of those States that have undertaken to re-organize, are persons fresh from the rebellious Congress and from the rebel army, men who could not take the requisite oath to entitle them to their seats; and are we to wait and to abstain from all legislation until a general character? Sir, these States are only to be represented through State organization; all members of this body can only be presented through State organization, and all members of this body can only be elected by the State Legislature. The members of the other House can only be elected in pursuance of the State laws. Hence, as preliminary to any representation in the other house of Congress, it must be determined whether there is a State Government, and whether there is a State Legislature having authority to elect Senators, and having authority to provide laws under which representatives may be elected. There was a time certainly when there were no such Legislatures in any of the eleven States. There was a time when the only kind of government in many of them was hostile to the United States; when every member in it had abjured his allegiance to the United States and sworn allegiance to a government that was hostile to this. To be a citizen of the United States, carried with it some rights. What are they? Why, sir, they are the inherent and fundamental rights which belong to every citizen and freeman in all countries, such as the rights enumerated in this bill, and they belong to citizens in all the States in the Union. The right of American citizenship means something. It does not mean in the case of a foreigner that when he is naturalized he is to be left to the mercy of State Legislatures. He has a right when fully naturalized to go into its lands, reside there, and the United States will protect him in that right. It would protect a citizen of the United States, not only in one State of the United States, but it would protect him in foreign countries. "Equality of Rights is the basis of the Commonwealth," says Kent.

Mr. Trumbull here cited several authorities, showing that a citizen is entitled to be protected in his liberty, property and enjoyment. Go tell it to the father whose son was starved to death at Andersonville, the widow whose husband was slain at Mission Ridge, or to the little boy who leads his blind father through the streets of your city, who lost his eye on the Gulf coast. Go tell them that this government, in defence of which the son and husband fell, and the father lost his eyes, is a government that has a right to call their persons to its defense, but has no power to protect its friends in any right whatever. Sir, it cannot be. Such is not the meaning of our constitution. Such is not the meaning of American citizenship.

Mr. Trumbull passed to a consideration of the sectional defining of the punishment of a Judge, and said that to commit a crime there must be a violation of the public law. If a Judge act viciously, or oppressively, he ought to be punished. He then read an act passed in 1790, a similar provision.

Mr. Trumbull, after discussing the objections of the President to the second section, reviewed the other portions of the veto message in proof of the conflicting legislation expected, and that danger was apprehended from the conflicting legislation not yet effected.

Mr. Trumbull cited the official returns of the military officers connected with the freedmens' bureau, of the State laws recently enacted in prohibition of the right of the negro to lease or own land, and other rights, secured to them in this bill. He also referred to the military orders sanctioned by the President, showing the same thing, among them those of Gen. Sickles at Charleston conciliating the law-making authorities against discriminating against any class of the population, declaring that all laws should expressly secure in all respects equal justice to freedmen as to all other people. His order of March 4th, declared the Executive jurisdiction in all cases affecting freedmen of the superior, circuit and provost courts. He spoke of the frequent exercise of these powers under the dereliction of the President, and assumed a radical change in the President's opinions and actions upon this subject. He also discussed the specific powers of the President, claiming that the war powers rested in Congress. He next proceeded to examine the objection of the President to the third section of the bill against the extent of the jurisdiction to federal courts, granted in cases arising under this act. He claimed that the President had made a strained construction of it in assuming that all cases arising under its provisions must necessarily be excluded from State Courts, but if it did, sustain such construction, and such was found to be the only safeguard for the rights of the freedmen; he would freely say that their liberty should be maintained at all hazards; and he would further say that if it was found essentially necessary for their protection; he would put in the hands of colored men the ballot, and the faith of the nation is pledged to protect those who had fought to sustain the Union. He would never cease in his efforts to make that pledge good.

To the objection made to the number of officials and agents required by the bill, he replied that it was all copied from the statute known as the fugitive slave law, machinery in itself always held to be constitutional; and now used in the interest of freedmen as the original was in the interest of slavery.

The other objections to the seventh and eighth sections he showed to be taken verbally from former laws, against which no objection had been made. That with reference to the employment of the army and navy, in endorsing its execution he explained was taken from a law in Van Buren's administration in 1838. Gladly would I refrain from speaking of such features of this message, and of the dangerous doctrines it promulgates, the inconveniencies and contradictions of its author, or his encroachments upon the constitutional rights of Congress, of his assumption of the unwarranted powers which, if persevered in and not checked by the people, must eventually lead to a subversion of the Government and destruction of liberty.

Congress in the passage of the bill under consideration, sought no controversy with the President. So far from it, the bill was proposed with a view to carry out what men supposed to be the views of the President, and was submitted to him before its introduction into the Senate.

I am now about to relate private declarations of the President, but it is right that the American people should know that the controversy which exists between him and Congress in reference to this measure is of his own seeking.

Soon after Congress met, it became apparent that there was a difference of opinion between the President and some members of Congress in regard to the condition of the rebellious States and the rights to be secured to the freedmen. The President in his annual message had denied the constitutional power of the General Government to extend the elective franchise to the negroes, but he was equally decided in his assertion of the rights of every man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. There were some members of Congress who expressed the opinion that in the organization of the rebellious States the right of suffrage should be extended to the colored man. Though this was not the prevailing sentiment in Congress, all were anxious for a reorganization of the rebellious States to their full participation in the general government as soon as the relations could be restored with safety to all concerned.

Feeling the importance of harmonious action between the different Departments of the Government, and an anxious desire to sustain the President, for whom I have always entertained the highest respect, I had frequent interviews with him during the early part of the session. Without mentioning anything said by him, I may with perfect safety state that acting from consideration I have stated, and believing the passage of a law by Congress securing equality in civil rights, when denied by State authorities to freedmen and all other inhabitants of the United States, would do much to relieve the anxiety in the North to induce the southern States to secure these rights by their own action and thereby remove many of the obstacles to an early reconstruction, I prepared a bill substantially as it now returns with the President's instructions.

After the bill was introduced and printed, a copy was furnished him, and at a subsequent period, when it was reported that he was hesitating about signing the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, he was informed of the condition of the Civil Rights bill, then pending in the House, and of the acts done by Gens. Canby, Sherman, Terry, and others, and asked who was making strides towards centralization, Congress or the President.

Mr. Trumbull concluded by saying that if the bill now before us, and which goes no further than to secure civil rights to freedmen, cannot be passed, then the constitutional amendment declaring freedom to all the inhabitants of the land, is a cheat and a delusion. I cannot better conclude than in the language of Mr. Johnson on the occasion of the veto of the homestead bill, when, after stating the fact that the President was inconsistent, and had changed his opinion with reference to a great measure and a great principle, is no reason why a Senator or Representative, who had acted understandingly, should change his opinion. He said: I hope the Senate and House, who have sanctioned this bill by more than two-thirds majority, will, according to the Constitution, exercise their privilege and power, and let the bill become a law of the land according to the high behest of the American people.

Further consideration was postponed till to-morrow, when Mr. Johnson will address the Senate.

The bill re-organizing the judiciary was taken up and passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House proceeded as the first business in order in the morning hour, to the call of committees for reports, beginning with the Committee on Naval Affairs. Under this call Mr Darling, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to allow Cornelius B. Goldiaue, Acting Assistant Paymaster of the United States Navy, credit on his account for clothing stolen while under his charge at Mobile, 1865.

After some discussion, the bill was amended and passed.

Mr. Phelps, from the same committee, reported the bill for the relief of Hiram Spalding, Rear Admiral of the United States Navy, which was yesterday recommitted. The bill as reported to-day omitted the words "technically making an appropriation," and simply directed the proper officer to audit and settle his accounts, which by the uniform ruling of the House does not bring a bill within the rule requiring bills making appropriations to be first considered in Committee of the Whole.

After considerable debate as to the propriety of allowing a naval officer for his expenses in entertaining generals on board his vessel, the bill was on motion of Mr. Ross laid on the table.

Mr. Griswald, from the same Committee reported back the bill clearing J. R. Rittenhouse, fleet paymaster of the Pacific squadron, from liability for $13,500 of the public money, stolen from him in Panama, in October 1864.

After considerable debate, the bill was passed by a vote of yeas, 68, nays, 40.

The morning hour having expired, the House resumed the consideration of the contested election case of Dodge against Brooks, from the Eighth Congressional District of New York.

Mr. Marshall, of Illinois, resumed and completed his argument in support of Mr. Brooks' right to the seat.

At the conclusion of Mr. Marshall's remarks no other member seeking the floor, the Speaker announced that the question was on the resolution offered by the minority of the Committee declaring Mr. Dodge not entitled to a seat in the House. Many of the members being at this time absent from their seats, on motion of Mr. Morrill, there was a call of the House which brought in the members who were in the Senate Chambers and in the Committee rooms, and one hundred and twenty-four answered to their names.

Mr. Garfield moved to amend the substitute offered by the minority, by inserting in lieu of it, that the testimony taken as to Mr. Brooks be committed to the Committee on Elections, with instructions to report especially the facts as to the custom under the laws of New York of appointing inspectors of the registry of electors, not from persons residing in the legislation district; also the facts respecting the statement made by Mr. Brooks of the votes given for him in the 15th district of the 18th ward, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Spalding gave notice that he would offer as a substitute for the resolutions reported by the committee, a resolution declaring that neither the members nor the contestant were duly elected, and that the seat for the 8th district of New York is vacant.

Mr. Schenck remarked that the same object would be reached by voting aye on the resolution that Mr. Banks was not duly elected, and by voting nay on the resolution that Mr Dodge was.

Mr. Garfield spoke in support of his amendment. After carefully reading both reports he was unwilling to vote either way, and wanted more light thrown on the subject.

Mr. Farnesworth read from the testimony of Messrs. Dodge, Legrand, Cannon, Elliott and Cowan to show that this sum was paid for that purpose, and that the bargain with Barr was made on Sunday.

Mr. Shellabarger obtained the floor, and the Brooks case went over till to-morrow.

The bill transferring the Smithsonian Library to the Congressional Library, was passed.

The bill establishing the collection districts of Port Huron, Michigan, and extending the district of Puget Sound, with an amendment making a collection district of Montana and Idaho, and changing the name of the Penobscot district, Maine, to that of the district of Castine, was passed.

On motion of Mr. Hogan the Senate bill to grant lands in alternate sections to aid in the construction and extension of the Iron Mountain Railroad from Pilot Knob, Missouri, to Helena, Arkansas, was taken from the Speakers table, read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Donnelly presented a petition of citizens of the State of Minnesota in favor of an increase of the National Banking capital in said State. Also, in favor of the action by Congress for the better regulation of the insurance companies in the United States.

Mr. O'Neill presented a memorial of the Presidents of the Savings Fund Societies of Philadelphia, asking that those institutions having no capital stock and whose business is confined to deposits and loaning the same for the benefit of the directors only, may be relieved from tax on deposits, and the tax on interest paid depositors. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. Morrill, the Senate Bill to facilitate the settlement of accounts of the Treasurer of the United States, and to secure certain monies to the people of the United States or to persons to whom they are due, and who are entitled to receive the same, was taken from the Speakers table, read twice and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution respecting the burial of soldiers, requesting the Secretary of War to take proper measures to prevent desecration. Adopted.

Mr. Stewart asked that the committee of fifteen be discharged from the further consideration of the joint resolutions offered by him recently, on the subject of reconstruction, and that they be made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. Stewart spoke in advocacy of his motion, alleging that the country was growing impatient, and demanded some action at the hands of Congress. It had been charged that Congress had no desire to see the lately seceded States restored to the Union, and he desired Congress to vindicate itself by the speedy adoption of some definite plan of reconstruction. He believed the plan submitted by him was endorsed by the country.

A message was received from the President, covering a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the governor of Alabama, relative to the payment by that State of the direct tax. Referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Adjourned.

Albany Canal.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 4.—The Canal Commissioners have not yet agreed upon a day for opening the canal, but it is supposed it will be opened about the first of May.

Death of an Editor.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—M. D. Potter, senior proprietor of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, died at his residence in this city early this morning.

U. S. Supreme Court—Claim Court Appeal Rules—Southern Revenue Taxes.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Supreme Court of the United States, previous to its adjournment *sine die*, ordered that several cases brought into this court by writs of error or appeals from the Circuit and District Courts for the several districts within the States declared to be in rebellion by proclamation of the President of the United States, dated August 16, 1861, be called and disposed of at the next term of this Court under the rules thereof and in regular order, as they may stand on the docket.

The following regulations have been prescribed under which appeals may be taken from the Court of Claims to the Supreme Court:

Rule 1st—In all cases hereafter decided in the Court of Claims, in which by act of Congress such appeals are allowable, they shall be heard in the Supreme Court upon the following record and none other: 1st. A transcript of the pleadings in case of the final judgment or decree of the Court, and of such interlocutory orders, ruling, judgments and decrees as may be necessary to a proper review of the case; and 2d. A finding of the facts in the case by said Court of Claims, and the conclusions of law on said facts, in which the Court found the judgment or decree. The finding of the facts and conclusions of law to be stated separately, and certified to the Court as part of the record. The facts so found are to be the ultimate facts or propositions which evidence shall establish in the nature of a special verdict, and not the evidence on which these ultimate facts are founded. (See Burr vs. Desmoines county, 2 Wallace, 102.)

Rule 2d—In all cases in which judgments or decrees have heretofore been rendered, when either party is by law entitled to an appeal, the party deserving it shall make application to the Court of Claims, and by petition for the allowance of such appeal; such petition shall contain a distinct specification of the errors alleged to have been committed by said Court, in its rulings, judgment or decree in the case. The Court shall, if the specifications of alleged errors be correctly and accurately stated, certify the same or may certify such alterations and modifications of the points decided and alleged for error as in the judgment of said Court shall distinctly, fully and fairly present the point decided by the Court. This, with the transcript mentioned in rule one, except the statement of the facts and law therein mentioned, shall constitute the record on which these cases shall be heard in the Supreme Court.

Rule 3d—In all cases, an order of allowance of appeal by the Court of Claims, or the Chief Justice thereof in vacation, is essential and the limitation of the time for granting such appeals shall cease to run from the time an application is made for an allowance of the appeal.

Congress at its present session passed an act allowing an appeal from the Court of Claims to the Supreme Court, and the above regulations are formed in view of the fact. The number of cases finally argued, but upon which there were no decision, and therefore continued until next term, is fifteen. These include the United States and Missouri test oath cases and that of the Springbok, the latter involving the question of blockade. In addition to these, the docket contains about two hundred and fifty other cases. The Court at the term just closed announced about eighty decisions.

The President concurs in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, that it is desirable that the State of Alabama and the other Southern States should be allowed to assume and pay their proportion of the direct taxes now due, and therefore recommends the necessary legislation by Congress. The sum assessed on real estate, by the act of Congress, is twenty millions, the proportion of Alabama being nearly $530,000.

Interesting from Mexico.

NEW YORK, April 4.—By the arrival of the steamer Vera Cruz, at this port, from Vera Cruz March 22d, and Havana March 28th, we have news from the City of Mexico to the 19th ult.

General Ogazon had proclaimed himself President of the Mexican Republic, in virtue of the Constitution of 1857, at the town of [illegible].

The assassins of the Belgian envoy were being vigorously pursued by the French police, under the direction of Mr. Maurey.

The Imperialists, under the command of General Mendez, have sustained a severe reverse on the plains of Cruapan, where it is stated that two hundred prisoners were shot in retaliation for the execution of Liberals under the recent decree of Maximilian.

A secret agreement has been entered into between Maximilian and the children of Yturbide, by which the latter have been sent into exile. We are also informed that French troops have been recently sent from France to Mexico.

New York Collectorship—Civil Rights Bill, etc.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The *Commercial's* special says it is understood that the Honorable Chauncey Depew has been appointed Collector of New York. The *Post's* special says no appointment has been made.

The *Commercial's* special says the vote on the Civil Rights Bill will be taken in the Senate to-morrow, if Senators Dixon and Wright are able to attend. The veto will be sustained.

Senator B. G. Brown has been appointed Chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Buildings, in place of the late Senator Foot.

The *Post's* special says: The House Committee on Freedmen's Affairs considered a new bill this morning, and there is a prospect of an attempt to pass it through the House.

Mystery in Canadian Military Matters.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The *Herald's* Toronto special says: The order disbanding the volunteers has been rescinded, and troops are still being sent to the frontier. There is a great deal of mystery in the matter. The Government professes to muster men out, yet under cover of night, they send new companies to the frontier. Last night four companies arrived at midnight in this city. This morning there were no signs of them, and the authorities refuse to tell where they went. Many believe that the Government is endeavoring to make America believe that they are disbanding troops, while they are secretly calling out more. An attempt was made to burn the City Hall a few nights ago.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—This morning as the 1:20 o'clock through train for Washington was passing along the Pennsylvania Railroad track, on the west side of the Schuylkill, a small bridge, which crosses the road near the wire bridge, broke down, precipitating the engine and tender in the road below. Fortunately the train was moving slowly at the time or several cars would have shared a similar fate. The engineer of the train, whose name is Fennimore, and a fireman, whose name is unknown, went down with the engine and were instantly killed. They were buried below the ruins, so much so that it was impossible to extricate them.

Troops Homeward Bound—Heavy Robbery.

NEW YORK, April 4.—A Galveston correspondent of March 23d, writes: The steamer Crescent arrived from Brazos Santiago, with the 7th and 28th Illinois regiments, fifteen hundred strong, en route to their northern homes.

The officer of the steamer states that an iron safe belonging to one of the express companies was stolen at Brownsville, a day or two before the Crescent sailed. It contained between $80,000 to $100,000 in greenbacks. At last accounts no clue could be obtained of it.

Niagara Ship Canal—Strikes in New York.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Under the provisions of the Niagara Ship Canal bill, which passed its third reading in the Assembly at Albany yesterday, the State reserves the right to purchase it when completed by paying ten per cent. over its cost.

The bricklayers, painters, and most of the ship carpenters of this city are on a strike. Their demands are refused by the employers, with the exception of those on contracts. It is believed the men will resume work at the present rates, without any serious disturbance.

Libel Suit.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The State Agent to the Pawnee Indians has brought a libel suit against Oliver P. Hurford and his brother, the first, however, only having been served, claiming ten thousand dollars as damages for a letter written charging him with forging a voucher in the name of the defendants, and filing it with his accounts.

The steamer Australia sailed this afternoon, with a large number of passengers and $10,000 in specie.

Connecticut Election.

HARTFORD, CT., April 4.—The Hartford *Evening Press* makes the majority for Hawley 596 on a total vote of 87,332, full returns having been received from all the towns but four, of which we (the press) have the majorities.

LATER—The returns from every town make Hawley's majority 599.

Land Offices Consolidated.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The President of the United States, through the Secretary of the Interior, has ordered the consolidation of the following land offices in Arkansas: At Batesville, with office at Little Rock; at Champagnole, with office at Washington; and at Huntsville, with office at Clarksville.

The Suspension.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: Upon inquiry at the office of the Comptroller of the Currency we learn the following facts in relation to the banks in the oil regions reported to be affected by the suspension of Culver, Penn & Co., of New York:

The Crawford County National Bank

of Meadville, Pa., has a paid-up capital of............	$300,000
Bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to secure circulation............	100,000
Notes issued as a State bank before conversion outstanding, to amount of............	382,000

No National Bank notes have been delivered to this bank.

The Venango County National Bank of Franklin, Pa.:

Capital............	$300,000
Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer	100,000
State circulation outstanding............	106,000
National currency issued............	85,000

The Petroleum Bank of Titusville, Pa., had taken some steps to organize a National Bank, but never deposited any bonds or received a certificate of authority to commence business as a National Bank.

The Meadville *Republican* says:

Persons who have money deposited in the National Bank of Crawford county should have no apprehension of ultimate loss. The Bank for several months has been working under the National Currency Act, and its assets are ample to meet all its liabilities as a National Bank. The cash on hand is very nearly, or quite, equal to the deposits, and it has besides $100,000 deposited in the Treasury at Washington. The bills receivable exceed $130,000. The holders of the bills of the old Bank of Crawford county may have to suffer some loss, but it is believed such will not be the case. In any event, however, depositors are protected.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

County Teachers' Association.

The annual session of the Allegheny County Teacher's Association was convened in the Hall of the Fourth Ward Public School House in this city, Wednesday morning. The Association was called to order at half-past nine o'clock, by the President, A. T. Douthett, Esq. County Superintendent, and the exercises were opened with prayer, by Prof. Geo. Luckey, of the Third ward, Allegheny.

In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. A. Burchfield, Professor Luckey was appointed Secretary pro tem.

The minutes of the last day's session of the meeting held at East Liberty, were read and approved.

Mr. Luckey moved that a committee of three be appointed to prepare resolutions for the action of the Association. The motion was agreed to, and the President appointed the following as the Committee: Messrs. George F. Luckey, Third ward, Allegheny; J. H. Snodgrass, M'Keesport; Joseph Logan, Minersville.

Prof. A. Burt of the Fifth ward, moved for the appointment of a committee of three to nominate officers to serve during the next session of the Association. The motion was adopted, and Messrs. Burt, Samuel Andrew, and Joseph Logan, were appointed the committee.

After some fine vocal and instrumental music, the President introduced Mr. S. F. Patterson, who addressed the Association on the subject of "School Government," in an able manner.

The next speaker was Mr. Geo D. Hunt, of Baldwin township, who delivered a very entertaining address on "Characteristics of Teachers." The speaker described in a facetious and graphic manner, the characteristics of various kinds of teachers which are met with—the "hobby rider," the "fogy," the "tyrant," the "teacher by chance," &c.,—and concluded by giving a striking delineation of the "true teacher."

On the conclusion of the remarks of the gentleman, the President introduced Prof. L. H. Eaton, of the Eighth ward school, Pittsburgh, who delivered a lecture entitled "Thoughts on Teaching." The lecture was practical in character, and the suggestions on the management of schools, instruction of pupils, and the requirements of teachers, clearly and forcibly expressed.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Opened with prayer by the Rev. Spargrow, followed with music by the choir. This was succeeded by an essay by Miss Mary Hardie. Mr. Burtt then delivered an address on the Teachers' Field of Labor. An interesting exercise in elocution was next in order, in which Prof. Newell delighted his audience with his fine delivery of "Abon Ben Adhem," "The Old Clock on the Stairs," "Rachel's Dream," "Black's Regiment," "Sheridan's Ride," etc.

A recess here followed, after which Oral Arithmetic was taken up by Miss Mary C. Manspeaker, after which miscellaneous business was transacted. Rev. Herrick Johnson was requested to furnish a copy of his address for publication in the Pennsylvania School Journal. A discussion was then proposed and joined in by P. B. Curry and A. Burtt.

EVENING SESSION—7:30 P. M.

Opened with prayer and music. The State Superintendent of Common Schools not having arrived, his hour was taken up with a discussion on the question, "Should the Bible be read in our common schools?" Opened by Mr Hill in the affirmative. He presented, with force, all the arguments in its favor, insisting that it was an important means for raising the race of men to the higher civilization, and securing the happiness of the people.

The negative side was then taken by D. W. Elder, Esq., with the statement that "the fundamental doctrine of the Constitution is the legal equality of man, and a distinct repudiation of a State Church;" to grant equal favor to all denominations and particular favors to none.

The basis of the party holding the affirmative is, That Christianity is recognized by the Constitution, or that the Bible is not a sectarian book. With regard to the first proposition, the talented arguer cited liberally from the States' Constitutions and that of the United States, in which all religious tests whatsoever are repudiated, so that a Jew, an infidel, a pagan, or any other can, under these instruments, hold office.

With regard to the second argument, that the Bible is not a sectarian book, this is fairly implied from the preceding proposition. But beyond a question, it is a sectarian book, for is not the Old Testament a translation from the Hebrew, and the New Testament from the Greek, and who was it made by, but by the Bishops and Doctors of Divinity of the English Church, in the times of James the First.

The Romanists refuse it as not a good translation, and have given to the world the Douay version. Bodies of Christians are daily suggesting emendations, suitable to serve their purpose.

The gentleman, by a series of arguments of the most powerful nature, brought down the matter to the legitimate consequence of adopting a state religion—the proscription of the heroes of our history that have illumined its brightest page. It is impossible to do justice to this splendid effort, but his powerful appeals to the patriotism of the people as he brought before them in review the sagacious Sherman, the modest, yet true hero, Meade, the chivalric and gallant Sheridan, produced a fine effect on the audience, who warmly applauded at the close.

The discussion now became general. N. Nelson, Esq., took ground in opposition to the last speaker, and presented his views in a strong, common sense way, which was well received by his audience. He was followed by Prof. Curry, Josiah Cohen, Esq., George N. Monro, Dorville Liley, Rev. Campbell, and Profs. Prior and Gourley.

Hamill's Departure Fixed.

The New York *Clipper* of this week contains the following in regard to the International sculling match between our townsmen, James Hamill, and the English champion, Harry Kelley:

That the great contest for the Aquatic supremacy of the World, between the respective champions of America and England, which has been so long and so ardently looked forward to, will eventuate, there now seems no reasonable ground for doubt, the negotiations on both sides having been conducted in a manly, straightforward manner, and both Hamill and Kelley appearing equally willing to make any concessions which may tend to ensure the early and satisfactory settlement of the question at issue. The numerous queries concerning the match with which we are greeted on all sides furnish indubitable evidence of the deepening interest in which it is regarded in aquatic circles, and are corroborative of the opinion we expressed when the subject was first agitated, that if the event did come off, it would constitute the all engrossing topic among the sporting fraternity on both sides of the Atlantic. As anticipated, the official acceptance of the English Champion, which we published last week, has induced Hamill to settle definitely upon the period of his departure, as he states, in a letter just received by Stephen Roberts, that he will leave New York, on the 21st of the present month, and will be accompanied by his trainers, backers, and a few friends.

Suicide in Manchester.

There seems to be a mania just now for suicide. We have another to record, in addition to those reported within the past few days. On Wednesday morning, at five o'clock, a returned soldier named John W. Hart, a laborer residing in Manchester, rose in his usual health, and kindled the fire for breakfast, after which he awakened his wife. He then went to the cellar and made a thin bed-cord fast in the joist, fixed the noose about his neck, and jumped from the chair. His wife, alarmed at his protracted stay in the cellar, went down when she beheld him suspended from the joist, his feet almost touching the floor. She screamed aloud, and shortly afterward aid appeared and the lifeless body was cut down. The deceased was about forty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and six children in destitute circumstances. He had been greatly depressed in spirits of late, on account of the poverty of his family, and this is supposed to have been the cause of suicide. Coroner Clawson held an inquest, and the usual verdict was rendered.

District Court.

WEDNESDAY, April 4.—Before Judge Williams.

The case of Thorp & Denman vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company—action to recover the value of a large lot of sheep killed by the explosion of an engine attached to a stock train—was concluded, the jury finding a verdict for plaintiffs for $3,142.52.

Louis Krentz vs. William McKnight and wife, Mrs. Jane Morgan, and Oliver Ormsby, deceased. Action of ejectment for a valuable tract of coal land near Birmingham. This is the second or third time this case has been before the court. Woods and Koethen for plaintiff; Burgwin and Smith for defendants. On trial.

Lecture by Miss Evans.

Miss Susannah Evans, the gifted young orator, whose lectures have been received with surprise and delight by all listeners, will deliver a lecture this evening, in Excelsior Hall, on the subject of "New Frames for Old Pictures." Those of our readers who have already heard this remarkable young lady will gladly avail themselves of this opportunity to hear her again, while those who have not listened to her should by all means attend. She has been very justly compared with Miss Dickinson in some respects, while in others she is regarded as possessing superior abilities. She is certainly deserving of a full house, and we have no doubt she will be gratified in this respect.

Disorderly Cases.—Five young men were arraigned before Mayor Morrison, of Allegheny, last night, charged with creating a row at a beer hall, on East Lane, Tuesday night. The parties interested were permitted to take an over supply of beer at the house where the difficulty occurred. No damage was done beyond the breaking of a few windows, and the Mayor has held the case under advisement.

Benefit of Miss Sackett.—Miss Millie Sackett, a pleasing and popular actress, takes a benefit at the Opera House, on Friday evening, on which occasion will be produced "Fifteen Years of a Drunkard's Life," "Softon Worried by Leak," and the "Yankee Girl," with singing, dancing, etc. The lady has many friends in the city, and they will doubtless show their appreciation on this occasion.

First National Bank, Oil City.—Misled by the statements of the papers in the oil region, we stated yesterday that the First National Bank of Oil City had closed its doors. We are pleased to learn that this is not the case, and that this bank is in no way affected by the failure of Mr. Culver. The bank is going on as usual, and its financial condition is perfectly sound.

Republican Executive Committee.—The Republican Executive Committee will meet this morning, at ten o'clock, at the office of Thomas B. Marshall, Esq., for the purpose of fixing the time for holding the County Conventions for nominating candidates for Congress, Legislature, etc. A full attendance of the members is earnestly desired.

The Late Mr. Bakewell.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Monongahela Navigation Company, the following resolutions were adopted:

One well known face is missing to-day. The seat usually occupied by Thomas Bakewell is vacant. The last link connecting this Board with the original formation of the Company has been severed, the punctual and judicious manager, the wise counsellor, the well tried and true friend, the honest and upright man, God, in his wise providence, has taken from us.

On the tenth day of February, 1837, this Company was organized. Thomas Bakewell was then elected a manager, and from that time until the day of his death, his connection with the company was steadily maintained, a period of nearly thirty years. During all that time, and amidst all the trials and vicissitudes of the Company, financial embarrassments and bankruptcy, disaster from floods or otherwise, he maintained a firm and steady faith in its great usefulness and final success, and aided freely by his counsel and means to attain that result. He has been called to his eternal rest.

Resolved, That whilst we mourn the death of Thomas Bakewell, whose long connection with this Company, prompt and constant attendance at meetings of the Board, integrity of character and wise counsel, has greatly endeared him to us all, we bow submissively to this stroke of Divine Providence, believing our loss to be his gain.

Resolved, That these proceedings be placed at length upon our minutes in testimony of our high regard for the honor of the deceased, and a copy be furnished to his mourning relatives.

At the Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Managers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, held April 3d, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Board of Managers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital realize with feelings of poignant regret the loss of their venerated President, Thomas Bakewell—a name which will always live in the history of the institution, and

WHEREAS, It is proper that there should be placed on the records of the Hospital a memorial of his decease, together with the attestation of his colleagues of his worth and excellence. Therefore,

Resolved, That while we lament the death of Thomas Bakewell, we feel a conscious satisfaction in the thought that our noble charity has been so long honored in its presidency by a man who was the impersonation of those moral, manly and intellectual qualities, which make up the philanthropist and true gentleman.

Resolved, That we regard his long labors in behalf of this Hospital, and the poor insane, as of more value than those other acts in social and public life, which have won for him the benedictions and gratitude of the community.

Resolved, That while we mourn the departure of our venerated friend, and look with sadness on his vacant chair, we know *Thomas Bakewell still lives*. Such men never die!

JNO. A. HARPER, Sec'y.

Manchester Council.

A Regular Session of the Manchester Council was held on Tuesday evening, April 3d.

Members present: Messrs. Kirk, Patterson, Means, Motheral and Burgess Samuel McCune. Messrs. Harper and Phelps absent.

The minutes of the Regular Session of March 6th were read and adopted as read.

Mr. Motheral moved that the matter of grading Chestnut street be laid over until the next meeting of Council. Adopted.

A petition was read from the property holders residing on an alley, running between Adams and Nixon streets, praying for the Council to have the same graded.

Mr. Motheral moved that the petition be received, by including the grading of Nixon street.

Mr. Motheral moved that the Ordinance Committee be instructed to prepare an ordinance for the grading of ___ alley, and Nixon street.

Mr. Patterson moved that the Chairman of the Street Committee be authorized to issue proposals for the grading and paving of Laurel alley, from Locust to Chestnut streets.

Mr. Patterson moved that a warrant be drawn in favor of T. B. Updike, for $75, for services as Borough Treasurer, for the year 1865.

Mr. Patterson moved that the Street Committee be authorized to notify the P. & M. P. Railway Company to clear Beaver street.

On motion adjourned.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

WEDNESDAY, April 4.—Before Judges Stowe and Brown.

John Connolly was indicted for assault and battery, and for attempt to rescue a prisoner, the charge being made on oath of officer Adley, of the night police. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, but directed the defendant to pay the costs.

Wm. Holzmeine was arraigned on an indictment for illegal liquor selling, and plead guilty to the charge. He was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs of prosecution.

Henry Funk was placed on trial on a charge of fornication, preferred by Henry F. Deitrich. The charge was not sustained, and the jury found a verdict of acquittal, the costs of prosecution being imposed on the prosecutor.

Margaret J. Deitrich, wife of the prosecutor in the preceding case, was arraigned on a charge of committing adultery with Henry Funk, with whom, it is alleged, she has been living for some time past at Kittanning. The testimony was wholly insufficient, and the jury found a verdict of not guilty, prosecutor to pay costs.

These cases finished the jury trials for the term, and the jurors were discharged with the thanks of the Court.

Before Alderman Strain.

Warren Washington brought suit against Wm. Gibbon, on a charge of obtaining board under false pretenses. The prosecutor keeps a boarding house on Chatham street, and the parties are colored. The defendant was held for a hearing.

Mary Dougherty charged John Corl with assaulting and beating a son of hers. Case dismissed at cost of defendant.

Henry McLaren, residing on Sandy Creek was brought in on a warrant for assault and battery on the person of Henry McLaren, who also instituted a proceeding for surety against the plaintiff. The case was discharged upon payment of costs by defendant, he having promised to keep the peace. Shortly after his release, however another suit was instituted against McLaren, by a neighbor, for surety, and a warrant issued for his re-arrest.

Admitted to the Bar.—Yesterday, on motion of John H. Bailey, Esq., Mr. George N. Munro, Principal of the First Ward Public Schools, was duly admitted and qualified to practice in the several courts of Allegheny county. We understand that Mr. Munro passed a highly creditable examination, and gave evidence of most thorough training in the elements of the profession. It is not his intention at present to devote his time to the practice of law, and will still continue his relations to the First Ward Schools. Mr. Munro is a gentleman of fine attainments, and yet constantly engaged in the work of self-advancement, devoting all his spare time to study and research. He belongs to the "progressive" school, and we take pleasure in noting his advancement to the high and honorable profession of law.

Sons of Temperance.—At a recent meeting of the newly organized Division of Sons of Temperance of this city, the following gentlemen were elected to serve as officers for the ensuing quarter: W. P., John B. Jones; W. A., Isaac A. Willis; R. S., William Forsythe; A. R. S., W. H. Evans; F. S., B. A. Stoney; Treasurer, C. A. Coltin; Conductor, J. D. Bailey; A. C., John A. Crawford; I. S., Thomas Irwin; O. S., J. D. Lewis; Chaplain, Philip James; P. W. P., Thos. Steel.

Fire at Coffee Run.—The entire building belonging to Simon Cohn, at Coffee Run station, Huntingdon county, with all its contents, was destroyed by fire on Saturday evening last. The building contained a store, warehouse and also the telegraph office. Mr. Cohn's loss was heavy, but is partially covered by insurance. It is not known how the fire originated.

Detailed for Duty.—Brevet Major General J. H. Kiddoo, Colonel of the 22d United States Colored Troops, has been detailed for duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, and ordered to report to Major General O. O. Howard. Maj. D. L. Eaton, Paymaster U. S. A., formerly of this city, has been ordered to Louisville, for temporary duty.

Admitted.—Wm. A. Shinn, a young and promising law student, was yesterday admitted in the District Court, on motion of Hon. A. W. Loomis, and duly qualified to practice as an attorney. We wish him abundant success in the profession which he has chosen.

Vestry of St. James.—At St. James Protestant Episcopal Church, the following vestrymen were elected on Easter Monday: Felix R. Brunot, David Holmes, William Kyle, Geo. McCandless, Thomas Rosewell, Jr., James T. McClure and John H. McElroy.

Sudden Death.—Mr. Samuel Stewart, a resident of Ennisville, Huntingdon county, while walking about his barn, on Thursday morning last, suddenly fell to the ground a corpse. He was in usual good health up to the time of the occurrence.

Arrival of Mr. Culver.—Hon. C. V. Culver was in Meadville Saturday evening, and went by special train to Franklin. Dispatches received here that day reported his wife very low, and her recovery was considered extremely doubtful.

Election.—The following Vestrymen have been chosen for Dr. Stephens' Church, Sewickly: George Calhoun, George W. Cass, J. W. Warren, Nathan Whiting, James Helyan and F. M. Hutchinson.

Passed.—The bill increasing the pay of jurors from $1,50 to $2,50 per day, in Allegheny county, and increasing the fees of the Sheriff for serving summonses, has passed finally, and is now a law.

Death of a Pioneer.—The Mercer *Dispatch* announces the death of Valentine Zahnizer, one of the oldest citizens of that county. He was the second settler in that county, having come there in 1797.

Niagara Ball.—The second annual ball of the Niagara Steam Fire Engine and Hose Company, will be given at Lafayette Hall, on Friday evening, the 6th inst.

Frank Leslie's New Magazine for May, 1866. Devoted to light and entertaining literature.

For sale by W. A. Gildenfenny, 45 Fifth st.

CEMETERIES.

HILLDALE CEMETERY.—A rural and most picturesque place of Sepulture, situate on the uplands, immediately north of Allegheny City, on the New Brighton Road. Persons wishing to select Burial Lots will apply at the Superintendent's office, at the Cemetery. Title Deeds, Permits and all other business will be attended to at the Drug Warehouse of the undersigned, corner of Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny.

GEO. A. KELLY, Secretary and Treasurer.